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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Papal decree is exciting much comment in England and Ireland; the Mitchelstown branch of the National League declines to take its orders from Rome; a meeting of Irishmen and Englishmen at Aldershot condemned the decree and resolved to contribute no more to Peter's Pence. === The Sultan of Morocco hesitates to submit to arbitration the dispute with the United States. === Commoner Nolan escapes censure for introducing into Parliament the daughters of an alleged dynamiter. ____ The Melbourne authorities have prohibited the landing of 268 Chinese immigrants. === The House of Commons has passed the bill giving a salary to Colonel King-Harman, Irish Under Secretary. === A furious gale is raging at Queenstown; the City of Chicago was compelled to seek shelter in the inner harbor.

Congress.-Both branches in session. == Senate: The President sent in the nomination of Melville W. Fuller, of Chicago, for Chief Justice of the United States; the debate on the International Copyright bill was continued. == House: The Tariff bill discussion was continued.

Domestic.-Freshets did much damage in valleys of the Connecticut, Merrimac, Kennebes and other New-England rivers, and in the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, ____ The nomination of Melville W. Fuller for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was well received in Augusta, Me., his early home, and in Chicago, where he now The steamship Queen of the Pacific was sunk at Port Harford, Cal. - The glassworkers' strike was declared off. === Yale professors majority report of the Harvard Athletics Committee against intercoll giate games. == Only 389 saloons were licensed in Allegheny County, Penn., out of 3,000 which had been open.

City and Suburban.-Final preparations for the Methodist General Conference; a contest likely to arise over the admission of women delegates. E. R. Stover, in whose store the big Brooklyn fire of Sunday began, was closely questioned as to his stock and insurances by the Fire Marshal, who suspects incendiarism. === Justice Kilbreth committed Madame Diss Debar and her "General" to appear before the Grand Jury and discharged the Lawrences. = A policeman caught robbing a store was indicted, pleaded guilty, was sentenced and taken to Sing Sing Prison within twelve hours after committing the erime. = A license was given to ex-Alderman Wendel for Lion Park. ____ The members of the Produce Exchange adopted resolutions against the Brundage bill. = A mother and three sons burned by an exploded lamp; two of the children died = A Coroner's jury gave a verdict that the death of the Rev. Edgar L. Heermance, of White Plains, was the result of mental disease. - The local ball team was defeated by the Boston nine at the Polo Grounds yesterday by a score of 4 to 3. ____ Stocks opened excited and higher, ruled strong till near the end, suffered a partial reaction, and closed feverish.

The Weather .- Indications for to-day : Cooler and threatening, with rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 75 degrees: lowest, 53; average, 61 1-2.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Doubtless the most interesting point in Mr. Yates's cable dispatch this week relates to a probable outburst from Mr. Gladstone on Papal aggression, particularly as shown in the recent order from the Vatican regarding the Plan of Campaign. Mr. Gladstone will naturally take the view that this is an unjustifiable interference with the affairs of Ireland and England.

An effort will be made in the Assembly today to pass the Ballot-Reform bill under a suspension of the rules. It is greatly to be desired, in the interest of honest elections, that the effort may succeed. Should this reform be postponed until another year it will be a misfortune of considerable dimensions. Neither party will gain or lose if the proposed law is enacted-that is, if they desire a pure and unbought discharge of the duty of voting. Every friend of honesty at the polls, therefore, should rally to the support of this measure.

Justice in this city can, when occasion demands it, move at railroad speed. Policeman Charles Rickerd's case furnishes one of the most striking examples that have ever occurred. He was caught thieving at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, admitted his guilt, was promptly indicted by the Grand Jury, pleaded guilty before the Recorder and was immediately sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Within less than twelve hours from the time of his arrest he was on his way to Sing Sing. This is a record probably without precedent, and its effect will be decidedly wholesome. There is no meaner criminal than he who is put on

classes need to be taught that punishment can sometimes be swift as well as sure. No credit accrues to District-Attorney Fellows from this case, since the man pleaded guilty, and the presecutor did not intervene. But the public will inevitably ask how it is that a burglar can be sent to his account so rapidly, while the slow months drag by and nothing is done toward bringing the indicted "boodlers" to trial.

A curious fact in regard to the nominee for Chief Justice is disclosed in our Washington dispatches. It is stated that the President did not consult members of his own party regarding Mr. Fuller, but relied upon the Republican Senators from Illinois, Messrs. Cullom and Farwell, and practically obtained their assurance that Mr. Fuller's nomination would be favorably regarded by the majority in the Senate. It also appears that "ex-Premier" Morrison opposed Mr. Fuller's appointment and brought forward another candidate to head him off. These things show that Mr. Cleveland's choice will not have a tendency to promote armony and solidarity in the Democratic ranks. The President, however, seems to realize that he is his party's only hope, and so he has given rein to the spirit of independence and of disregard of political consequences that he has shown on some previous occasions. As far as can be judged, there is no doubt as to the

confirmation of Mr. Fuller.

THE PRESIDENT'S CHOICE. President Cleveland has taken the country somewhat by surprise by the nomination of Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, a close personal and political friend, to be Chief-Justice of the United States. Mr. Fuller has been frequently mentioned as among the possibilities, but his name has at no time taken the leading place in the discussion and it was announced only a few days ago by the special organs of the Administration that the President did not know yet whom he would appoint.

The announcement will undoubtedly cause

great disappointment to the friends of the numerous other distinguished men proposed, almost all of whom, it must be said, are better known to the country at large than Mr. Fuller. It is, of course, not an argument against him that he has not had judicial experience. The precedents in the selection of our Chief-Justices are too numerous on the other side. But all of them, with the exception of Mr. Waite, had been long identified with public life, and all of them have been eminent in the law. Mr. Waite's services as counsel in the Geneva Arbitration, while not of a nature to attract a large share of popular attention, were on a National scale, and gave so positive a demonstration of his powers to all men of affairs that there was a prompt acquiescence among them in the wisdom of the selection. Mr. Fuller's public service thus far has been confined to membership in a Constitutional Convention of his State, and in the Legislature; and his chief connection with politics has apparently been in the local contentions of the Chicago Democracy. If he is to be judged by his official experience and his record as a party leader, the showing, it must be admitted, is not impressive. His career as a lawyer, on the other hand, is said to have been markedly successful, and he unquestionably enjoys the confidence of the community in which he has passed his active life. The tributes to his character and ability, which come from his neighbors and friends in Chicago, are of the warmest kind. He is young enough to have fifteen years of service before him before reaching the retiring age-which is no doubt an important consideration in placing a new man upon the bench.

The first feeling of the country will no doubt be one of disappointment, that the new Chief-Justice seems to be under the historic size. Under the circumstances, he cannot hope to come to the great place thus suddenly conferred upon him with the ready and pleased acquiescence of the country, as might have been the case with a man who had been long in the public eye. But if he has the learning and the abilities demanded by the post they will soon win recognition, and none will be quicker to give it than the political opponents of the Administration which selected him.

THE TARIFF IN THE HOUSE.

The tariff debate, so-called, has ceased to be debate. About thirty members listened to the last speeches. The interest in the discussion has suddenly vanished, at least for the time, with no prospect of its revival, unless the defenders of the hill can find some far more competent advocate than any who have yet spoken. For the truth is that the so-called debate has become mortally uninteresting because painfully one-sided. The advocates of the measure have made their weakness in argument and ignorance of fact so pitiably evident that their own friends are ashamed. Mr. Mills, from whom much was expected, opened with a speech which was self-contradictory, amazingly ill-informed as to facts, and entirely unsatisfactory even to supporters of the measure as an argument for the kind of bill proposed. No one could fail to see that, if Mr. Mills's logic were correct, it was far more necessary to make iron ore, coal and pig iron than to make wool free of duty; that he failed entirely to explain how the removal of duties on raw wool, which he claims would make the material cheaper, would compensate to the manufacture and the working people engaged therein for the removal of specific duties on woollen goods, which he asserted made the goods 100 per cent dearer; that there was searcely a decent pretext of reason offered for the abolition of specific duties in large classes, and the encouragement of fraud by the substitution of ad valorem duties; and that the sectional features of the bill were so flagrantly unjust that Mr. Mills had no excuse to give for them.

Following him came Mr. McMillin, whose nech was weaker and more ignorant than that of Mr. Mills, which is saying a great deal. The other speakers on that side had been weaker than Mr. McMillin, and contemptuous censure can no further go. It is enough to say that the Democrats of the House are now begging Mr. Carlisle to take part in the debate, hoping that from him there may come one effective argument in favor of the bill. On the Republican side, Mr. Kelley opened the discussion, as was natural, with an argument on the general policy of protection, and Mr. Burrows made an argument so full of facts, so strong in reasoning, and so eloquent in its appeal to patriotic feeling. that the Republicans could well afford to leave the debate where he left it, unless some new point should be made by Democratic members from whom less is expected than from the men who framed the pending bill. The interest in the discussion has so far vanished that some of the ablest men on the Republican side are now inclined to say nothing, except in the five minutes debate on amendments. Perhaps they are not wise. The public is interested in the question and in the bill, and hungry for information about it.

May 1 has come, and the middle of the month will have passed, apparently, before the consideration of the bill in its details can begin. As to the duration of that task, it is useful to remember that in 1883 the House began the consideration of the Tariff bill by paragraphs January 27, after general debate upon it. The Democratic members occupied so much time, by offering amendments and insisting on prolonged

when a month had passed the House had not half finished the consideration of the bill, and was compelled to abandon it and take up one which had meanwhile been passed by the Senate. It would not be possible to discuss all the details of the bill now pending within a month, although Republicans in no way imitate their opponents in raising amendments and prolonging debate for the sake of delay. When the National Conventions draw near, progress with the bill will be found practically impossible for two or three weeks. In short, it is no longer practicable to crowd the bill through before the Presidential nominations, but there is room for great doubt whether its consideration can be completed during this session in the House alone, unless its opponents prefer to have a

Meanwhile public business waits. There are pending bills of the utmost importance, upon which the conduct of various branches of the Government depends, or which are of most urgent necessity to great commercial interests. and these are all imperilled because no time can be found for their adequate consideration. The appropriation bills will have to be passed in some way, and no member ought to consent to their passage without careful examination, item by item. The bills relating to admission of Territories, to indebtedness of Pacific railroads, to relief of the Supreme Court, to defence of the seacoast, are waiting, with a hundred more. The Pensions bill which has passed the Senate seeks in vain attention in the House. In order that the dreary farce of debate on a Tariff bill may go on, the Democratic majority takes the responsibility of killing or imperilling measures of incalculable importance. It neglects the industries and commerce of the country and all their needs, because an incompetent committee has proposed a partisan measure which does not really deserve a single hour's discussionwhich would be thrown into the waste basket by this very House in fifteen minutes, if it were not pressed for partisan purposes. That is the situation. How do the Democrats like it?

A STUDY IN "INDEPENDENCE," Mugwump organs are constantly proclaiming that their political attitude is one of independence. Not a Republican, not a Democrat, but the critic of both parties and the partisan of neither, is the account which the typical Mugwump gives of himself in defining his relations to the two great parties. Is the description accurate? Is the Mugwump a genuine inde-

The Mugwump in 1884 supported Mr. Cleveland because Mr. Cleveland was supposed to be a reformer. The Mugwump was shut up to doing so because it could not be pretended that Mr. Cleveland was a statesman. It follows, therefore, that if Mr. Cleveland has proved a failure as a reformer the Mugwump, in case he is also an independent, can have no further use for him, is in honor bound to drop him and to protest against his candidacy for re-election. But the facts are: 1st. That Mr. Cleveland has proved a failure as a reformer. 2d That, nevertheless, the Mugwump leaders are still backing him. "Harper's Weekly," whose editor is commonly recognized as Mugwump-inchief, lately admitted that Mr. Cleveland had yielded to the malign pressure which had been brought to bear upon him by the Democratic party; that instead of bending the organization to his purposes as a reformer he had been bent by it to its purposes as a spoils-seeker. In its last issue "The Weekly" again pillories the President. It declares that he "cannot be ignorant of the contemptuous disregard of his profound convictions shown by committees and managers of his party and of the scandal which it brings upon him and upon the country. As if this reproach was not bitter enough as it stands, "The Weekly" adds: "When the Republican majority in Congress ceased to profess any regard for reform President Grant frankly abandoned the attempt. It was a better course than to permit the injury to the cause which inevitably results from using its name when its substance has disappeared." The confession that Grover Cleveland has proved a sham as a Civil Service reformer is thus wrung from the leading organ of Mugwumpery.

Nor does "The Weekly" stand alone in its denunciation of the President. Its fellow Mugwump journals have expressed themselves to the same effect. "The New-York Times," which advocated Mr. Cleveland in 1884 as a reformer, albeit it had sneered at him as a "parochial" statesman, now admits that he has betrayed the reform cause. "The New-York Evening Post," which in its zeal for the speedy advent of a reform millennium, joined the fortunes of Mr. Cleveland to the cry that chastity was not "one of the virtues that bind society together," to-day is saying ditto to "The Weekly" and "The Times." And still the Mugwump banner for 1888 is inscribed: "For President, Grover Cleveland." Is this independence of the courageous sort? Is this independence which has regard to that high ethical standard to which the Mugwump is continually pointing? Mr. Curtis is forever expressing his disapproval of the dyed-in-thewool party man; the man who subscribes to the doctrine, "my party, right or wrong." Yet now we find him enlisted for the re-election of a President who he acknowledges has yielded to the pressure of a party which, to use his own language, is "a conspiracy for plunder and

Independence that commands respect is made

of sterner stuff.

MR. CRAIG'S DISASTROUS GUESS. In Nevember, 1886, THE TRIBUNE published an innocent, though crisp and instructive, letter from a correspondent in Virginia, which has had the fortune of provoking a lively controversy in that State, and of adding materially to the burdens of General Mahone and at least one of his lieutenants. The letter in question concisely specified some of the causes which led to the brilliant victory which the Virginia Republicans had just won, and we had no more idea than had the writer of it that General Mahone would make it an "issue" for the next two years. The turmoil was at first confined within the General's besom, but with the publication of his famous secret circular last winter it burst those narrow bounds, and the world was informed that the letter had been written by H. C. Parsons at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and at the instigation of Mr. Blaine. THE TRIBUNE even then failed to comprehend the magnitude of the crisis, and merely contented itself with explaining that Mr. Parsons did not write or suggest a word of the letter, that Mr. Blaine had no more to do with it than General Mahone himself, and that the Fifth Avenue Hotel did not come within several hundred miles of being the scene of its inspiration of composition.

There we were perfectly willing to drop the matter and consider the incident closed; but now appears one W. E. Craig in the columns of "The Valley Virginian" with a long communication, from which we gather that it was he who told General Mahone that the letter was written by Mr. Parsons at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and at Mr. Blaine's instigation, and that he has lately sent THE TRIBUNE requests for space in which to explain how he happened to make such an atrociously bad guess-requests to which no attention whatsoever was paid. Assuming, for the sake of argument, that THE TRIBUNE did actually receive and omit to acknowledge these requests, we fail to see just how the world in general or Craig in particular was aggrieved thereby. We feel more or less sympathy with him, to be sure: for when General Mahone discovered how he had been imposed on he doubtless gave Mr. Craig an

ending with the advice that he should make a | and preserve the last of the buffalo race. It is public explanation, and lose no time about it. But it was a family affair, and the General ought to have been magnanimous enough to place the olumns of one of his domestic journals at his unfortunate friend's disposal. Mr. Craig had digged a pit and fallen into it, and it was preposterous to send all the way from Virginia to us to help him out. Charity begins at home, and, besides, delays are dangerous in such cases. The truth of this latter reflection appears in the fact that General Mahone has lately gained the courage to repeat his assertion about Mr. Parsons and Mr. Blaine and the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and is now subjected to the trying alternative of accepting Mr. Parsons's nomination of Senator Sherman for umpire or of potting a slight upon his own candidate for the Presidency.

We don't mind saying in conclusion that we did receive Mr. Craig's letters and filed them tenderly away for obituary reference, under the strong impression that he was just about the sort of calf to hang himself if we gave him rope

Mr. Flynn in his testimony disclosed ex-Mayor Grace's ingenious methods of organizing non-partisan citizens' movements, of arranging merchants dinners, and propitiating the Mugwump element by promises of small offices to men of the calibre of Mr. Deming, formerly of Brooklyn. All this was interesting reading, but the recital was incomplete. Mr. Flyan did not explain how ex-Mayor Grace systematically "works" the Independent press in his political campaigns. "The Evening Post" and "The Times" invariably advocate his election on "non-partisan" grounds and bestow idolatrous praise upon all his administrative acts and appointments. Who is responsible for this part of every reform campaign in this town? Possibly Mr. Ivins can supply the needed information, if Mr. Flynn's resources of political gossip are exhausted.

A bill which all lovers of the forests will be glad to see passed is that introduced by Assemblyman Platt, forbidding any railroad company from constructing, maintaining or operating any part of its road across any land belonging to the State within the forest preserve. It has been ordered to a third reading and its passage is urged by men who have the best interests of the people at heart in their efforts to preserve the forests from

Notwithstanding the sweet influences of the opening spring, influences breathing peace and good will, it is only too evident that the relations existing between Mr. Ivins and Mr. Flynn are good deal warped.

Yesterday good citizens were remarking to their relatives, friends and acquaintances that the summer was coming in with a rush, while a few weeks earlier-just a few-they were calling upon men, angels and weather prophets to bear witness that the metropolis was in the grasp of the most ferocious and colossal blizzard that ever emigrated from the north pole. A variable climate, is it

Citizens' movements make good fences for bogus reformers.

"The Economist" has been seriously impressed with the diplomatic functions of an American President. It describes Mr. Cleveland as "resolving" simultaneously the fisheries, Samoa, Chinese immigration and consular rights questions, and as having it within his power to decide whether America shall produce financial ruin in Paris and shake the French Republic to its foundations by its treatment of the Panama Canal question. This is very tall talk. It would be simpler and more accurate to refer to the Administration's habit of monkeying with every diplomatic question

What do ex-Mayor Grace and his young man Ivins think of the prospect of the ex-Mayor's getting the Democratic nomination for Governor this year?

M. de Lesseps carried his appeal to the country by a large majority. His army of financial agents, hundreds of thousands of French investors, who have bought shares in the Panama Canal enterprise, brought their influence to bear directly the Deputies, and virtually threatened to defeat them at the next general election if the legislation which the enterprise imperatively required were refused. The Deputies were whipped in like a herd of sheep.

People who would admit that they had ever ONE CASE WHEN HE THOUGHT BIMSELF taken an active part in any of the infamous Grace-Ivins "Citizens' Movements" were as hard to find yesterday as honest and sincere Civil Service reformers among Cleveland's personal fol-

Does young Ivins suppose that he can break the force of the exposures which have wrecked the political fortunes of his master, Grace, and nimself, by the ridiculous falsehoods about Thompson and Flynn with which he is now trying to delude the public. "The Times," which is the personal organ of this young and foolish admirer of Macchiavelli, reports him as saying of Flynn that he was "the man who followed Thompson about with a whiskey bottle and a cab for years until he had completely wrought his ruin, political and physical, and then threw him overboard." Thompson, by dint of exceptional power over men, by unscrupulous energy and capacity for leadership, forced himself upward from the position of an obscure office-boy until he became the un-Democracy. He ruled that faction with a rod of iron. Never was a more arrogant and imperious boss in this town. And this is the man who Mr. Grace's young personal attendant says was ruined by Flynn with a cab and a whiskey bottle!

Governor Hill is represented by "The World" as saying that " he did not care to make any public statement at the present time" in reference to the Senate investigation. It will be remembered that the fox who found his movements arrested by the sharp teeth of a steel trap made substantially the same remark to the reporter that interviewed him.

What is there in young Ivins's character, assoistions, record and reputation to create any greater confidence in his truthfulness than in that of even such men as Squire and Flynn?

Governor Hill has signed the bill extending until November the time for doing away with the deadly car-stove. The law passed last year fixed May 1 as the date when the substitution of other means of heating railway trains should be made, No special harm is likely to result from the extension of time, since there is little occasion for any method of heating during the intervening onths. There ought to be no trouble about putting the law into effect at the time now set. The use of steam from the engine has passed the experimental stage, and has been found to answer the purpose admirably. Probably the time is not distant when all the States will require as much of railway companies as New-York has decided to insist on.

Ex-Mayor Grace is hurrying home with a padlock for the lips of his babbling young lackey, Ivins.

At a dinner to authors on Saturday night, among thers present was Mr. Hans S. Beattie, Surveyor of the Port. Mr. Beattle's contributions to literature have not been large, but still he is an author of no mean ability. His chief title to fame is as the author of a successful method of so running his office as to make it of as much value n a political sense as if there had never been a Civil Service law placed on the statute book. Evidently the man who invited Beattie to the authors' dinner knows a good thing when he sees

How proud "The Times" and "The Evening Post" must be of the Macchiavelli of the City Chamberlain's office, young Mr. Ivins, who thinks " the public are asses and must be fed on straw"! He must have formed his opinion of the public in general from his experience of his editorial friends in the offices of those two papers.

It is announced that an expedition is being fitguard to prevent crime. And criminals of all | debate over every trifling change proposed, that | exceedingly, uncomfortable quarter of an hour, | ted out in Chicago having for its object to find

understood that the noble animals in question are now roaming the boundless fields of Texas, and that there is danger, unless precautions are taken, of the race becoming extinct. The expedition has our best wishes. Perhaps it might be well to enlarge its powers so as to empower it to hunt also for the last of the old-line Whigs.

The Senate Committee's investigation has laid bare the tricks by which that precious pair of confidence men in politics, William R. Grace and his young lackey, Ivins, duped many respectable people with their bunco "Citizens' Movements." Even the credulous noodles of "The Times" and The Evening Post," who have so long served Grace and Ivins as "steerers" for gulls, must have had their eyes opened at last.

PERSONAL

It is hoped that Mr. E. J. Phelps, the Minister to England, will be present at the meeting and banquet of the Vermont Association, of Boston, this evening. The Rev. Dr. Ryan will be consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of Alton, Illinois, to-day.

Mme. Minnie Hauk has received from the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen the Cross of Merit in recognition of per artistic achievements.

Miss Emily Faithfull is an enthusiastic leader of the

Primrose League. Mr. Frederici, who will be well remembered in connection with the first performances of "The Mikado" in this city, died recently at Melbourne where he was playing "Mephistopholes." "Come, or I leave there to share her fate," he had said to "Faust," and he "disappeared" with "Faust" in the ordinary way. The trap on which he descended worked perfectly, and he was taken down underneath the stage. Just as the trap was nearing the floor Mr. Frederici showed symptoms of sudden faintness, and would have fallen had not a stage employe caught him. He was immediately carried to the green room. Dr. Willmott was sent for, and under his direction every means was used to restore animation. These failed, and at ten minutes past 12 o'clock Dr. Willmott announced to a minutes past 12 o'clock Dr. Willimott announced to a melancholy group of sorrowing actors that Mr. Frederici had played his last part, and had gone to his rest. Frederici was only a stage name. His real name was Frederick Baker. Coming of a good family at home—he is reported to have been a very near relative of Valentine Baker. The deceased actor was a highly educated gentleman. He was, however, suffering from a terrible disease he knew might carry him off at any moment, and he had told his intimate friends that he was convinced he would die very suddenly.

Mr. Walter Besant has gone to Italy to rest, He one of the very hardest working literary men in

Dr. Newman, of Washington, known so long as General Grant's pastor, has come here to attend the Methodist Conference, and with his wife is the guest of Mrs. Grant.

MUSIC-THE DRAMA.

MR. HUMPHRIES'S CONCERT.

The annual concert for the benefit of Mr. H. R. Rumphries, the well-known leader of the New-York Banks' Glee Club, took place last night in Steinway Hall. The audience was not as large as it should have been, though the attendance was fair. occasion was enjoyable and the programme was considerably lengthened by persistent demands for repeti-

The glee club sang for its first number a spirited chorus by its planist, George F. Bristow, which has been heard before. The composer was compelled to bow his thanks. Other songs of the club were numbers by Hartel, Bieletter, Vogel and Grieg. The club's voices blended well and the singers fol lowed Mr. Humphries commendably for men who get little time from their business for practice. Mrs. Blanche Stone Barton also sang a number in a more than acceptable manner and Mr. Michael Banner and Mr. Will C. MacFarlane contributed to the evenand Mr. Will C. I

"HELENE" AT THE FIFTH AVENUE. It is extremely unusual for a play to be produced for one night only" at a first-class New-York theatre, but owing to the fact that Mr. Stetson's lease of the Fifth Avenue did not expire till to-day he had last night to let. Miss M. Morton availed herself of this opportunity to produce her play, "Helene," which proved to have many strong situations. In the hands of an experienced playwright the story that she told would have made an exciting play, and though her inexperience prevented her from leading up to or developing her situations easily and naturally, their inherent strength could not be obscured. Helene" is certainly a creditable first attempt, and its reception by a large and friendly audience was most enthusiastic. The cast, which included E. H. Vanderfelt, E. J. Henley, R. J. Dillon, C. H. Brad-shaw, "Nick" Lorg and Misses Minnie Seligman, Jane Stuart and Blanche Weaver, was generally good, and the performace moved smoothly.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON AMERICANS.

Ithaca, April 30 (Special).-Professor Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, who is lecturing here at Cornell, created a sensation this afternoon in the course of his lecture by pitching into Chauncey M. Depew. though no names were mentioned, everybody under-After alluding to Matthew stood his meaning. After alluding to Matthey Arnold's recent criticism on American civilization and assuring his audience that the feelings of Mr. Arnold, who was his intimate personal friend, toward Americans were as grateful and kindly as possible, Professor Smith proceeded from his own experience to sindicate American civilization in relation to the reception and treatment of strangers. He said that in twenty-four years he had met with unvarying kindness and courtesy, and with the 1 ost good-natured willingness to overlook the little slips and errors into which a stranger in society, with the special usages of which he was unacquainted was sure to fall. Only on one occasion in that period had he met with any thing that could be called positive discourtesy, and even in that case there was an excuse, inasmuch as the offence had been committed not out of wanton incivility, but by a politician in the way of his business But Mr. Smith begged that it might not be believed from anything that had appeared in the papers that he had ever speken of Americans as hostile to indi-vidual Englishmen. He had never done this, nor was it possible that he could do it. He had only spoken of the arti-British feeling which was drawn forth by in-ternational difficulties and to which it is idle to deny that politicians frequently appeal, and which had a repelling and estranging effect upon the British emi-grant.

PLANS OF ACTORS AND MANAGERS.

Resina Vokes and her company began last night the third week of the "Game of Cards," "The Circus Rider" and " A Pantouime Rehearsal," a combination which has proved extremely attractive. A complete change of bill

underlined for next week. In its brief career "A Possible Case" has now been seen at three New-York theatres. Last night it was produced at the Madison Square Theatre, with the same cast and scenery as at previous representations.

It will remain in its present home for five weeks.

When Miss Fanny Davenport goes to California, her husband, Edwin Price, will not accompany her.

" Held by the Enemy," which may always be relied on to draw good houses, was brought out at Niblo's last night, with Viola Alien as the heroine, and the author, Mr. Gillette, in his amusing characterization, Mr. Bean.

"The Still Alarm" continues at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, "Nat" Gbodwin is at the Grand Opera House, and Neil Burgess remains in "Vim" at the Standard.

Miss Victoria Siddens, supported by her "society company," will make her debut in "As You Like It" at Dockstader's to-morrow evening, and the performance will be repeated on Thursday afternoon at the Madison Square Theatre, for the benefit of the Samaritan Home for the Aged. On Thursday evening "Pygmalion and Galatea," with Misses Joan Sep and Aunie Lippinectt. On the startnoon of May A. at the Medium Companies. the afternoon of May 4, at the Madison Square Theatre, "Pygmalion and Galatea" will be repeated, and a miscellaneous entertainment in which Madame Giulia Valda. Miss Annie Lippincott, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Eugene de Danckwardt, Leopold Jordan, Edward J. Henley, and Edward Fales Coward will appear. On the same evening Dockstader's a new version of "Jekyil and Hyde," William Fearing Gill, will be brought out, with E. Henley and Miss Siddens in the principal parts. This, with musical and other attractions, will be repeated at the with musical and other two performances on Saturday, both of which will be given at Dockstader's. A long liss of patronesses is published, among whom are Mrs. Cornelius Vanderblit, Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Mrs. Chauncay M. Depes, Mrs. John Bigelow, Mrs. W. T. Sherman, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, and Mrs. John R. Brady.

"Curlous," who appears to think that William Mestayer and the late Charles R. Thorne, jr., were brothers, and that one acted under an assumed name, is in answer to

his letter hereby informed that they were first cousins. Melton Prior, the well-known war correspondent.

The litustrated London News," who is on his way Australia, will deliver his only locture in this country at Chickering Hall. His subject is "The Souden War," and the lecture will be illustrated by numerous enlarge-

ments of sketches made on the spot.

John Gilbert made his reappearance last night at Wallack's as Sir Harcourt Courtley. He has entirely relack's as Sir Harcourt Courtley. He has entirely re-covered from the slight filness that prevented his appearing on Friday and Saturday. On his fret entrance he had a cordial and prolonged reception. THE WORLD OF LONDON.

CHRONICLED AND CRITICISED BY ME EDMUND YATES.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS MR. GLADSTONE AND
THE PAPAL DECREE—SIR COUTTS LIND.
BAY'S TASK AT THE GROSVENOR-RICH
ES SERVING A NOBLE PURPOSE— THEATRICAL GOOD-BYES-

SOCIAL INCIDENTS. INT CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.
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LONDON, April 30.—Court arrangements entirely de-pend on the health of the German Emperor, but if all well there will be a state ball and a state concert at Buckingham Palace during the first ten days of une, and a second ball and a second concert after Ascot. There has been a great deal of trouble in con-nection with the official celebration of the Queen's birthday, as the anniversary falls just in the middle of Whitsuntide recess. It has been settled that the birthday will be kept in London on Saturday, May 26; so that the Ministers and high officials will be obliged to curtail their holidays. They must return to town for the state banquet. The Prince of Wales will dim

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE VATICAN.

It is probable that the next few weeks will witness

the production of another essay on Vaticanism from the pen of the inexhaustible Member for Midlothian Mr. Gladstone combated flercely the decrees which converted the doctrine of Papal infallibility from probable opinion into a dogma of the Church. His attitude in that quarter was that of an outside observer; rather, perhaps, that of a dissentient or schis-matic Catholic than of a Protestant of the English type. Though Mr. Gladstone certainly has protested enough, he has a more direct concern in the Papal rescript which has been communicated to the Irish Islshops and will probably be soon made known by them to their and flocks throughout the whole civilized world. The Pope is on the side of the Ten Commandments. His missive, if its effect be correctly given, denounces the Plan of Campaign and boycotting. Doubtless an attempt will be made to detract from the weight of the censure by representing it as an un-warrantable interference on the part of the Pope in domestic affairs of this country. Mr. Gladste who has appeared in many new and astonishing characters, may have another surprise in store for the

W. H. SMITH'S CROWDED RECEPTION Mrs. Smith's reception in Grosvenor place on Wednesday was terribly overcrowded. and diplomatists arrived in shoals from the city. The display of roses and paims was marvellous. The heat of the rooms presented a curious contrast to the biting east wind without. Lord Salisbury, who looked terribly tired and out of spirits, took fully ten minutes to ascend the staircase. The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mr. Chamberlain were soon surrounded by a compact phalanx of admirers. The question was more than once asked as to the possibility of a discussion being raised concerning the playing of the Guards band in uniform at a political gathering. If Mr. Smith is wise he will still further subdivide the hospitalities which he dispenses with so lavish a hand. RUSTEM PACHA'S RECEPTION.

He may come forward as the leader of as

agitation against Papal aggression.

world.

Rustem Pacha's reception and Lord Onslow's dinner and evening party were the only notable entertainments on Saturday evening. The enormous crowd in Bryanston Square was unfavorable to a due approciation of the Turkish Ambassador's improvements, but the Scots Guards' band was picturesquely located in a miniature Forest of Lebanon. The abundance of stars and ribbons worn by the diplomatists added materially to the brilliancy of the scene. On this occasion the fires happfly remained unlighted. The host did the honors in person, retreating from room to room as each apartment received something more than its full complement of guests. The Grand Duchess Paul of Macklenburg-Schwerin found considerable difficulty in reaching the supper table. Lord Delaware brought his daughter, Lady Edeline Sackville, who looked very well in white and gold. Mr. Goschen and Mr. Smith, in charge of their respective families, arrived almost at the same time. Lord Salisbury elbowed his way manfully through the crowd. Madame Waddington, in black, came on somewhat late from Richmond Terrace. It was generally admitted that Rustem Pacha had profited greatly by past experiences.

LADY CHETWYND'S GIRLS' DANCE.

Lady Chetwynd's girls' dance in Elvaston place was among the pleasantest gatherings last week. Both the hostess and her daughter were pink satin. Roses formed a characteristic feature in the floral decora-The music was unusually good. Lady Grey Egerton, in blue satin, brought her daughter, in white ulle. Mrs. Bonynge, of America, in red satin, wearing the famous French Crown jewels, chaperoned Miss Bonynge, looking very well in pink. The rooms were not inconveniently crowded. The flowers were much

CHANGES AT THE GROSVENOR.

To form an exhibition in a gallery with the traditions of the Grosvenor without contributions from Mr. Burne-Jones, Mr. Strudwick, Mr. Orchardson or Mr. Watts was an undertaking which Sir Coutts Lindsay's best friends could only wish him well out of. On the whole he has not come off so badly. There is no disguising the fact that the Grosvenor has lost its old distinction, and the only alternative to that was an amalgamation with the new English Art Club. But in becoming like any other exhibition it will be considered by many to have gained instead of lost. When they enter the last gallery and see the portrait of the Master of the Epping Forest Harriers in the place of honor at the head of the room, they will feel more at home than they did at the foot of the golden stairs. There is nothing particularly striking to record in regard to the private view at the Grosvenor Gallery. There is no news but old news, and there were few faces but old faces. Several ladies and gentlemen kindly attended for the sake of the verification of their portraits, among them Lady Cairns, who was condoled with; Mr. Henry Vigne, who was congratulated, and Sir John Rose, who was interrogated as to the whereabouts of Mr. Herkomer's portrait of his wife. Mr. Ruskin was warmly welcomed in the forenoon ever he was recognized, which, truth to tell, was not very often. Among the figures not familiar at these shows were Sir Henry Layard, Lord Ashbourne, Sir Henry de Bathe, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Edward Cavendish, the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, Lady Sallsbury, Lord and Lady Stanhope, Lord Granby, Lord and Lady Wantage, and Lord and Lady Elcho. TWO THEATRICAL FAREWELLS.

The theatrical farewells of last week both drew dis tinguished, appreciative and most enthusiastic audi ences. The Prince of Wales, the Grand Duke and Duchess Paul, Lord Durham, Lady Carmarthen and Lord Dorchester were seen in boxes as the Royalty. The subdued griefoof the patrons of French plays at the departure of M. Coquelin was, however, quite thrown into the shade by the memorable scene at the Galety on Friday evening. The theatre was crammed, and the applause and encores had the sound of thunder. Mr. Alfred de Rothschild smiled approvingly on the audience and players alike from his box. Half of one entire row of stalls were filled by representatives of th noble house of Nevill. Lord Dudley, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Rothschild and Lord Lurgan were among these who declined to be comforted for the loss of their The services of Mr. Alfred's attendant were utilized to provide relays of pocket handker chiefs. The singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the Queen" by the whole house was most effective. At the end Miss Nellie Farren fairly burst inte tears.

TEACHING THE POOR TO SING.

I went to Grosvenor House, that sumptuous, goldcovered palace, where magnificent pictures from Sassa Ferrato to Teniers and any number of articles of vertu, mosaics, china, bronzes, jostie auginst each other; where the gold-bedecked carvings of the cellings, the very magnificence of the doors and the rich, showy chairs in the hall preclude every idea that poverty can exist anywhere; yet if ever riches served a noble purpose it was the case on this occasion, where the object is the formation of a popular musical union which tries to keep poor people away from their deadly enemy, the public house, and teach them to sing. It is useful, recreative and a preventive against temptation. The programme set forth contained several interesting numbers, none more so than two solor by Mrs. Semon, the distinguished wife of Dr. Semon, who before her marriage used to delight many audiences as Miss Redeker, her beautiful voice and intel-ligent delivery gaining for her a high place among contrattos. A most commendable specimen of the singing of the Whitechapel people was given in several part songs very well executed.

THE NEW COURT THEATRE.

Mrs. John Wood has, after mature consideration, determined to become the first lessee of the new Court Theatre, which will open early in September with a new play by Mr. Pinero. Mr. Arthur Cecil will be one of the principal members of her company.

WIRE-WALKING AT THE ACADEMY.

WIRE-WALKING AT THE ACADEMY.

There has probably pever been seen in this country a better vaudeville entertainment than that offered by the Howard Athenaeum Company, now playing at the Academy of Music. The principal features in the programms are the same as those mentioned when the company appeared a few weeks ago as the Star Theatre. One important addition has, however, been made in M. and Mme. Maningo, two remarkably clever tight-wire walk-era. One of their acts, in which they initiate an elephasi, is novel and striking. M. Maningo walks the course